SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE
SEPARATION AND ACCESSIONS BY INDUSTRY
THIRD QUARTER, 1985

Industry	Separations		Accessions	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Agriculture	567	26.6%	527	24.7%
Mining	348	12.0	310	10.7
Construction	3,874	23.9	5,781	35.6
Manufacturing	3,729	11.5	4,726	14.6
Transportation, Communications & Utility	2,127	15.4	2,153	15.6
Trade	16,391	19.6	19,154	22.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,554	10.1	1,740	11.3
Services	11,487	17.9	13,752	21.4
Statewide	40,077	17.3%	48,143	20.8%

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, 3/86.

Currently, this new statewide industry turnover research is being tabulated on a quarterly basis. Annual average turnover data will be available from the Labor Market Information Center in September.

The availability of labor turnover data provides more detailed information on the dynamics of the state's labor market, by identifying job opportunities in each industry and providing industry turnover standards for comparison.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN FEBRUARY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota totaled 241,600 in February 1986. This is the highest February nonfarm employment total recorded. It represents an increase of 0.2 percent or 400 jobs from both the year-ago February total and the January 1986 total.

The services industry showed the largest over-the-year increase of 600 jobs. Much of this over-the-year increase was split between the medical/health services sector and the hotels/amusement/personal/business services sector.

The other major industry showing an employment increase was government, which was up approximately 1,000 over the year. February local government employment was 600 higher than one year ago. Much of this increase was centered in the local education sector. Federal government employment was up 300 from the February 1985 level.

Over-the-year employment declines were noted in the mining, manufacturing and trade industries.

Manufacturing employment fell by 600 over the year. Employment rose by 300 in the nondurable goods sector; however, a decline in the fabricated metals and machinery sector employment resulted in the overall decline for this industry.

Employment declines of 300 were noted in both the mining and trade sectors. The decrease in mining employment is a result of the employment declines in all sectors of this industry that have occurred since August 1985. The drop in trade employment resulted from a decline of 500 in the wholesale trade sector. The retail trade sector rose 200 over-the-year.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

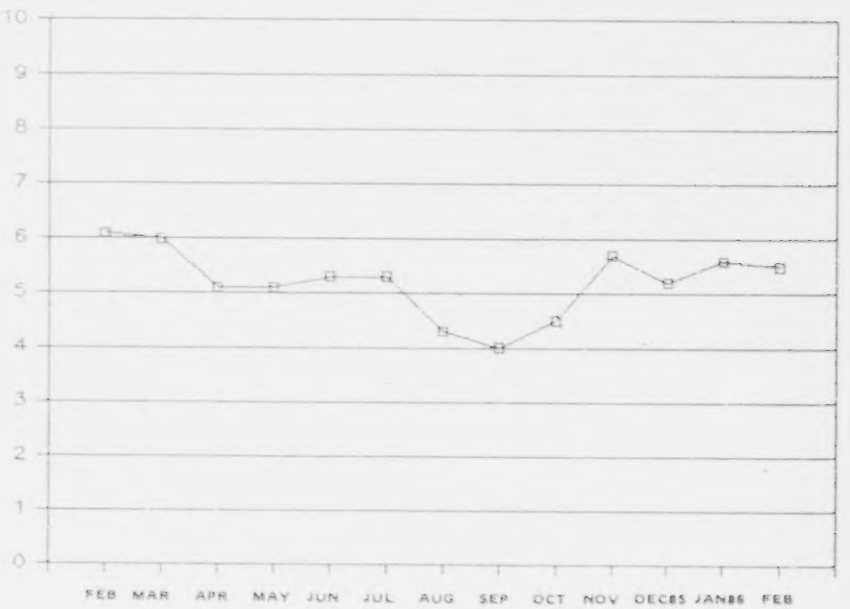
A month-to-month review shows that with the exception of the government and construction industries, employment levels remained relatively stable in the state's major industry groups.

Government employment increased by 1,000 a majority of which is due to an increase in the state and local education sectors.

Construction employment was down 600 from January to February. This is a traditional seasonal decline and is attributed to the cold February weather.

South Dakota's unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in February. This was down 0.1 percent from the January rate of 5.6 percent and down 0.6 percent from the February 1985 level of 6.1 percent. Approximately 312,800 South Dakotans were working in February and 18,100 were unemployed. This compares with February of last year when 310,600 South Dakotans were working and 20,100 were unemployed.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1986 (1)				February 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,725,000	106,685,000	9,041,000	7.8	113,592,000	104,690,000	8,902,000	7.8
South Dakota	331,000	312,800	18,100	5.5	330,800	310,600	20,100	6.1
Sioux Falls MSA	67,430	63,977	3,453	5.1	66,916	63,123	3,793	5.7
Rapid City MSA	36,693	34,639	2,054	5.6	36,491	34,524	1,967	5.4
Aurora	1,352	1,304	48	3.6	1,319	1,264	55	4.2
Beadle	9,218	8,799	419	4.5	8,979	8,494	485	5.4
Bennett	1,621	1,545	76	4.7	1,359	1,320	39	2.9
Bon Homme	3,107	3,011	96	3.1	3,168	3,032	136	4.3
Brookings	13,066	12,226	840	6.4	13,077	12,217	860	6.6
Brown	19,685	18,593	1,092	5.5	19,004	17,844	1,160	6.1
Brule	2,567	2,423	144	5.6	2,566	2,400	166	6.5
Buffalo	378	316	62	16.4	437	336	101	23.1
Butte	3,273	3,092	181	5.5	3,477	3,264	213	6.1
Campbell	948	873	75	7.9	969	912	57	5.9
Charles Mix	3,996	3,790	206	5.2	3,758	3,553	205	5.5
Clark	1,839	1,750	89	4.8	1,812	1,694	118	6.5
Clay	6,589	6,255	334	5.1	6,339	6,009	330	5.2
Codington	10,813	10,094	719	6.6	11,034	10,134	900	8.2
Corson	1,560	1,496	64	4.1	1,513	1,406	107	7.1
Custer	3,207	3,040	167	5.2	3,162	2,978	184	5.8
Davison	8,336	8,011	325	3.9	8,503	8,110	393	4.6
Day	3,191	2,898	293	9.2	3,301	2,991	310	9.4
Deuel	2,065	1,815	250	12.1	2,053	1,848	205	10.0
Dewey	1,887	1,786	101	5.4	1,900	1,744	156	8.2
Douglas	1,511	1,442	69	4.6	1,514	1,441	73	4.8
Edmunds	2,099	2,026	73	3.5	2,103	1,973	130	6.2
Fall River	3,502	3,326	176	5.0	3,456	3,284	172	5.0
Faulk	1,172	1,129	43	3.7	1,122	1,067	55	4.9
Grant	4,099	3,858	241	5.9	4,162	3,864	298	7.2
Gregory	2,194	2,103	91	4.1	2,288	2,189	99	4.3
Haakon	1,151	1,091	60	5.2	1,169	1,118	51	4.4
Hamlin	2,193	2,044	149	6.8	2,198	2,038	160	7.3
Hand	1,940	1,874	66	3.4	1,972	1,879	93	4.7
Hanson	1,340	1,287	53	4.0	1,377	1,286	91	6.6
Harding	739	703	36	4.9	817	770	47	5.8
Hughes	8,474	8,130	344	4.1	8,373	7,876	497	5.9
Hutchinson	3,736	3,582	154	4.1	3,878	3,673	205	5.3
Hyde	881	851	30	3.4	840	795	45	5.4
Jackson	1,468	1,390	78	5.3	1,388	1,309	79	5.7

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

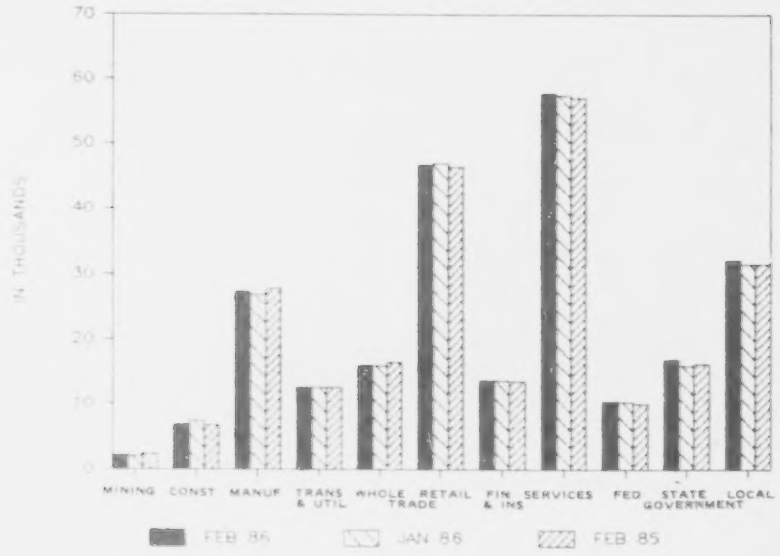
	February 1986 (1)				February 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,092	1,060	32	2.9	1,119	1,103	16	1.4
Jones	651	589	62	9.5	684	591	93	13.6
Kingsbury	2,814	2,629	185	6.6	2,777	2,684	93	3.3
Lake	4,543	4,245	298	6.6	4,778	4,443	335	7.0
Lawrence	9,777	9,296	481	4.9	9,490	8,945	545	5.7
Lincoln	6,431	6,016	415	6.5	6,634	6,180	454	6.8
Lyman	1,374	1,292	82	6.0	1,432	1,323	109	7.6
McCook	2,558	2,412	146	5.7	2,895	2,435	460	15.9
McPherson	1,506	1,428	78	5.2	1,493	1,434	59	4.0
Marshall	2,029	1,869	160	7.9	2,085	1,886	199	9.5
Meade	8,421	8,002	419	5.0	8,890	8,466	424	4.8
Mellette	881	808	73	8.3	811	738	73	9.0
Miner	1,356	1,228	128	9.4	1,303	1,234	69	5.3
Minnehaha	67,430	63,977	3,453	5.1	66,916	63,123	3,793	5.7
Moody	2,984	2,801	183	6.1	3,002	2,842	160	5.3
Pennington	36,693	34,639	2,054	5.6	36,491	34,524	1,967	5.4
Perkins	2,466	2,381	85	3.4	2,296	2,233	63	2.7
Potter	1,379	1,320	59	4.3	1,385	1,326	59	4.3
Roberts	4,398	4,039	359	8.2	4,439	3,999	440	9.9
Sanborn	1,123	1,061	62	5.5	1,086	1,029	57	5.2
Shannon	2,866	2,633	233	8.1	2,824	2,532	292	10.3
Spink	3,534	3,413	121	3.4	3,566	3,446	120	3.4
Stanley	1,271	1,195	76	6.0	1,407	1,300	107	7.6
Sully	731	715	16	2.2	749	735	14	1.9
Todd	2,472	2,266	206	8.3	2,574	2,394	180	7.0
Tripp	3,160	3,036	124	3.9	3,123	2,993	130	4.2
Turner	3,704	3,479	225	6.1	3,773	3,538	235	6.2
Union	4,527	4,142	385	8.5	4,735	4,216	519	11.0
Walworth	2,919	2,738	181	6.2	2,802	2,656	146	5.2
Yankton	9,895	9,435	460	4.6	10,053	9,431	622	6.2
Ziebach	781	738	43	5.5	792	756	36	4.5

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

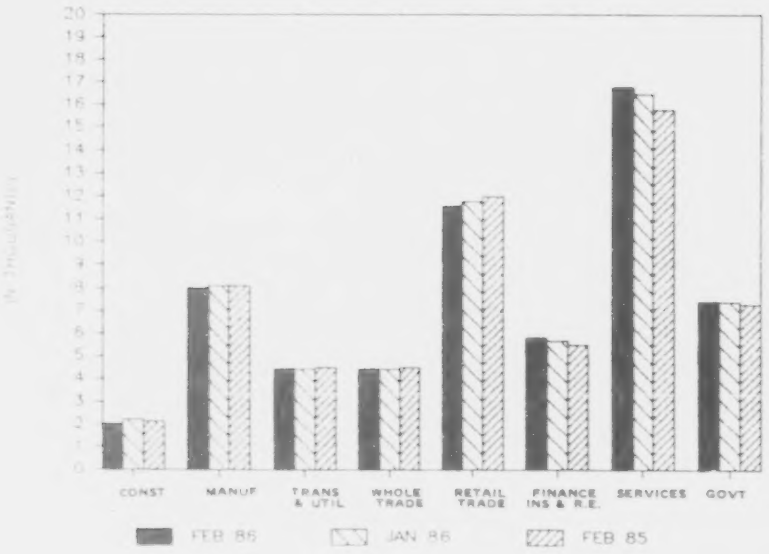
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.2 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	241.6	241.2	241.2	.2	.2
MINING	2.1	2.1	2.4	.0	-12.5
CONSTRUCTION	6.9	7.5	6.8	-8.0	1.5
MANUFACTURING	27.2	26.9	27.8	1.1	-2.2
Durable Goods	14.1	14.4	15.0	-2.1	-6.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.5	8.8	9.8	-3.4	-13.3
Nondurable Goods	13.1	12.5	12.8	4.8	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.5	7.4	4.0	5.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.8	2.7	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.6	12.6	-.8	-.8
Transportation	7.4	7.5	7.3	-1.3	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	2.9	2.9	3.0	.0	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	62.7	63.0	63.0	-.5	-.5
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.0	16.5	.0	-3.0
Durable Goods	7.1	7.2	7.3	-1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	9.2	1.1	-3.3
Retail Trade	46.7	47.0	46.5	-.6	.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.7	13.7	13.6	.0	.7
SERVICES	57.7	57.5	57.1	.3	1.1
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.6	14.8	14.3	-1.4	2.1
Medical and Health	22.8	22.8	22.4	.0	1.8
Educational, Membership & Social	17.1	16.6	17.3	3.0	-1.2
GOVERNMENT	58.9	57.9	57.9	1.7	1.7
Federal	10.4	10.3	10.1	1.0	3.0
State	16.4	16.0	16.3	2.5	.6
State Education	8.1	7.7	8.1	5.2	.0
Local	32.1	31.6	31.5	1.6	1.9
Local Education	19.2	18.7	18.8	2.7	2.1

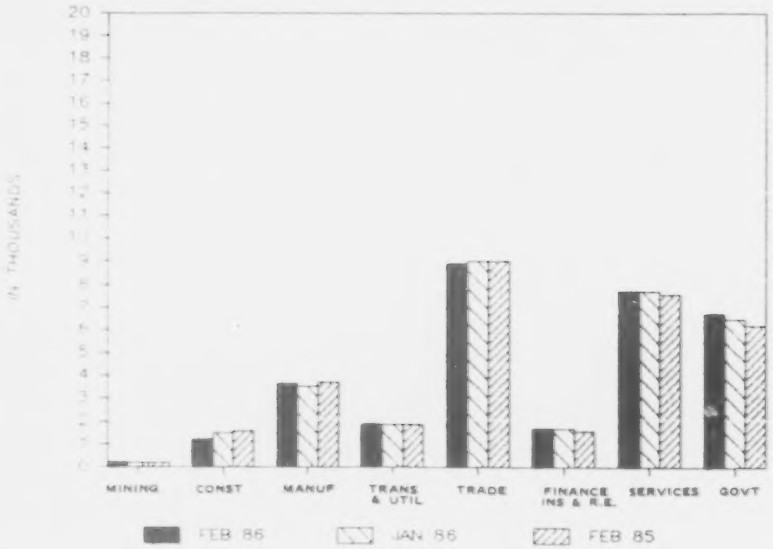
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60.4	60.5	59.8	-.2	1.0
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.0	2.2	2.1	-9.1	-4.8
MANUFACTURING	8.0	8.1	8.1	-1.2	-1.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.4	4.4	4.5	.0	-2.2
TRADE	16.0	16.3	16.5	-1.8	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.4	4.5	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade	11.6	11.8	12.0	-1.7	-3.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.7	5.5	1.8	5.5
SERVICES	16.8	16.5	15.8	1.8	6.3
GOVERNMENT	7.4	7.4	7.3	.0	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	31.8	31.9	31.8	-.3	.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.5	1.6	-20.0	-25.0
MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.9	-2.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.9	1.9	1.9	.0	.0
TRADE	8.9	9.0	9.0	-1.1	-1.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1.7	1.7	1.6	.0	6.3
SERVICES	7.7	7.7	7.6	.0	1.3
GOVERNMENT	6.7	6.5	6.2	3.1	8.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonfarm establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	20,204	20,399	21,365	40.3	41.6	41.0
Durable Goods.....	10,777	11,373	11,904	41.2	40.2	40.2
Nondurable Goods..	9,427	9,026	9,461	39.2	43.4	41.9
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	6,145	6,190	5,937	41.2	45.7	44.3

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	$308.30	$317.82	$302.58	$7.65	$7.64	$7.38
Durable Goods.....	305.29	297.88	289.44	7.41	7.41	7.20
Nondurable Goods..	310.86	343.73	318.86	7.93	7.92	7.61
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	$326.72	$356.46	$323.83	$7.93	$7.80	$7.31

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	328.4	327.4	316.1	.3	3.9
Food & Beverages....	307.9	305.6	299.3	.8	2.9
Housing.....	356.8	355.8	342.0	.3	4.3
Apparel.....	205.0	209.0	199.8	-1.9	2.6
Transportation.....	323.9	324.0	314.7	.0	2.9
Medical Care.....	418.2	414.7	391.1	.8	6.9
Entertainment.....	270.8	268.3	261.0	.9	3.8

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985
Sex, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
Male	3,796	3,738	3,578
Female	1,375	1,377	1,595
Race, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
White	4,831	4,766	4,860
Nonwhite	340	349	313
Age, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
Under 45	4,086	3,959	4,081
Over 45	1,085	1,156	1,092
[2] Industry, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
Mining	162	168	163
Construction	1,600	1,578	1,518
Manufacturing	1,313	1,234	1,407
Transportation & Public Utilities	166	181	182
Trade	962	957	918
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	99	86	85
Services	611	629	714
Government	258	282	186
[2] Occupation, Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
Professional & Managerial	341	408	396
Clerical and Sales	595	596	600
Services	516	524	430
Processing	140	145	145
Machine Trade	224	243	213
Benchwork	722	563	922
Structural Work	1,917	1,914	1,748
Other	716	722	719
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	5,171	5,115	5,173
1-2 Weeks	598	968	852
3-4 Weeks	684	561	755
5-14 Weeks	2,770	2,614	2,726
15 Weeks & Over	1,119	972	840

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,303	5,097	3,061	-54.8	-24.8
B. Weeks Claimed	23,498	26,599	21,679	-19.2	-.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$ 1,964,374	$ 2,321,512	$ 1,896,520	-15.4	3.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$30,779,800	$31,125,300	$25,995,200	-1.1	18.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,276	8,061	5,292	-34.5	-.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,099	2,597	1,765	-19.2	18.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	2,764	3,214	2,301	-14.0	20.1

	February 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$78,335

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	February 1986 People	February 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	28	$5,954
J. Partial Employment	94	$7,567

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by the South Dakota Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

The South Dakota Department of Labor has received $750,000 to provide relocation assistance and job training to dislocated workers, including farmers and ranchers. The funds have been authorized under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). These services are available through South Dakota Job Service offices and Career Learning Centers.

Following a national trend, the number of households in South Dakota is increasing at a greater rate than the population. The increase in the number of households from April 1980 to July 1984 was 3.3 percent. This compares with a population increase of 2.5 percent during the same time period. The more rapid growth in the number of households is partly due to changes in age structure as well as changes in living arrangements. The trend toward postponing marriage by both males and females has resulted in the creation of additional nonfamily households without a corresponding increase in population.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

5/20/86 57353-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

March 1986 — Published April 1986

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

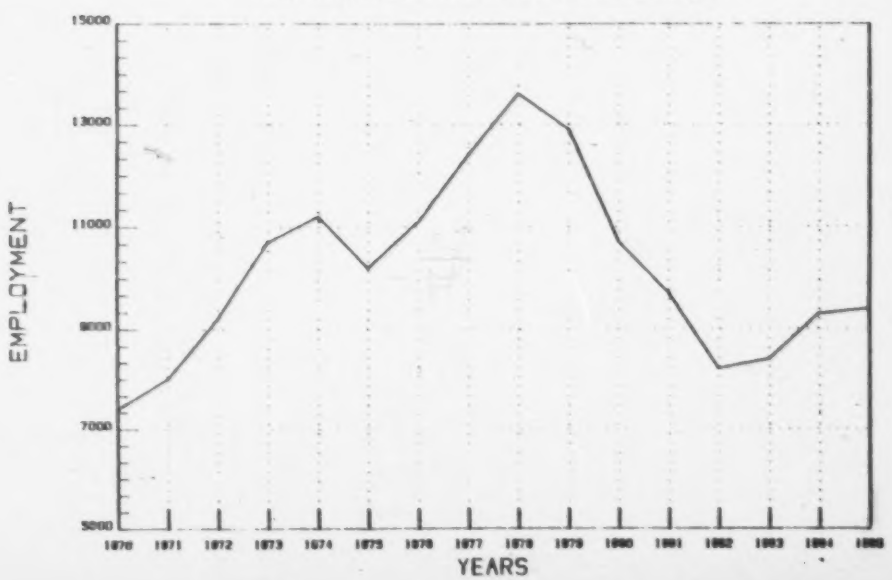
As summer approaches and the South Dakota ground begins to thaw, construction activity picks up and becomes more evident in the state. The construction industry employed an average of 9,400 South Dakota workers in 1985. This is an increase of 1,200 workers from 1982 when the annual average construction employment fell to its lowest level since 1971.

The graph below details annual average construction employment levels from 1970 to 1985. As the graph shows, construction employment increased steadily from 1970 until 1975 when it fell slightly. New housing starts and construction of the interstate highways and major irrigation projects then helped to push construction employment to its highest level ever -- 13,600 in 1978.

Employment in this industry was especially hard hit by inflation, high interest rates and the corresponding reduction in construction activity of the late 1970's and early 1980's. Housing starts, which numbered 5,153 in South Dakota in 1977, fell to 1,098 by 1982. The completion of much of the interstate highway system in South Dakota, the cancellation of the OAHE irrigation project, higher fuel prices and a reduced number of commercial building projects also resulted in lower construction employment. This industry has since begun to rebound and has noted employment increases during each of the last three years.

When compared with all industries as a whole, the construction industry has recovered especially well from the declines suffered in the late 1970's and

SOUTH DAKOTA ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT



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early 1980's. Construction employment has increased 14.6 percent in South Dakota since 1982. This compares with an increase of 7.6 percent for all nonfarm industries during the same time.

Special trade contractors, which include those firms who undertake specialized activities such as plumbing, painting, plastering and carpeting, account for approximately 47 percent of all construction employment. General contractors primarily engaged in construction of residential, farm, industrial, commercial and other buildings, account for about 30 percent of construction employment. The remaining 23 percent of construction employment is accounted for by contractors engaged in heavy construction such as highways and streets, bridges, sewers, irrigation projects and flood control projects.

FEWER CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

Construction employment has fluctuated greatly with the economy. Interestingly, the number of firms engaged in construction activity has steadily decreased. For example from the first quarter of 1978 to the first quarter of 1984, the number of construction firms dropped from 2,511 to 1,984.

The majority of firms going out of business or consolidating with other firms between 1978 and 1984 were small firms -- those with zero to nine employees and medium size firms, those with 10 to 49 employees. Since the turnaround in the construction industry, which began in 1982, the number of medium size firms increased slightly. However, the number of smaller firms continued to drop. The number of firms with 50 to 99 employees has remained relatively stable since 1978. The number of firms with 100 or more employees initially fell but has leveled in recent years.

Although all South Dakota industries show some degree of seasonality in their employment, the construction industry is one of the most obvious seasonal employers. Employment fluctuated 40 percent or 4,500 workers during 1985, from its low of 6,800 in February to a high of 11,300 in August and September.

These seasonal employment changes are a consistent pattern which occurs every year. However, there is a growing tendency for some construction firms to retain more workers during the winter months. These employers commonly use these workers for snow removal jobs and to perform repair and maintenance work on construction equipment.

Following three years of employment gains, it appears the construction industry has regained some of its strength. According to South Dakota Department of Labor employment projections, construction employment should continue to grow in the future. Construction employment is expected to grow approximately 22.3 percent to an annual average of 11,500 by 1995.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MARCH

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the state increased to 243,900 in March, 1986, which is 300 jobs higher than the one-year-ago March level. This also represents an increase of 1,900 jobs over the one month earlier nonfarm job total.

Several major industries posted gains during the 12 month period ending in March 1986. The services industry grew by 800 jobs over the year to a level of 58,600. Much of the increase was centered in the medical/health and the

education/membership/social services sectors. This industry remains one of the fastest growing industries in the state and now employs almost one of every four nonfarm workers in South Dakota.

The other major industry showing an over-the-year employment increase was government, which was up approximately 1,100 over the year. Much of the growth in government employment, 600 jobs, was centered in the local education sector.

Two industries posted declines in employment over-the-year. Manufacturing employment fell by 1,000. Most of this decline was located in the fabricated metals and machinery sector.

Wholesale and retail trade employment fell by 400 over-the-year. Employment rose by 300 in the retail trade sector. However, a drop of 700 in the wholesale trade sector offset this gain.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

A review of month-to-month employment changes reveals that five of eight major industries noted employment increases. Employment levels in the remaining three industries -- manufacturing, transportation/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate -- remained the same.

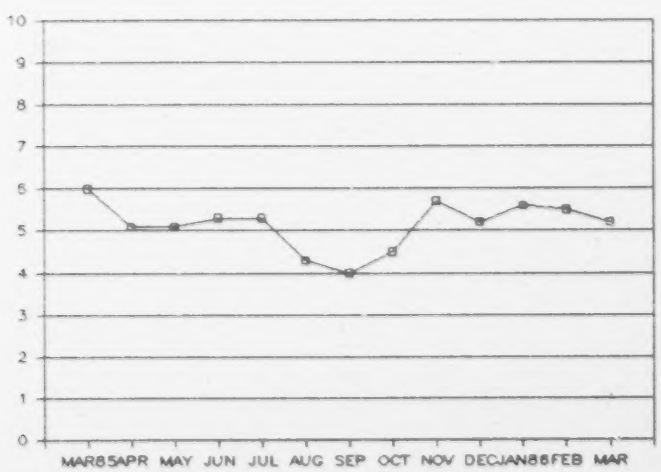
The largest increases occurred in the construction and services industries. Employment gains of 500 were noted in each of these industries and are attributable to the seasonal hiring of workers.

Wholesale and retail trade employment rose by 400 in March. Retail trade sector employment increased by 700. However this was somewhat offset by a decrease in the wholesale trade sector.

Government employment rose by 300 in March. This increase typically occurs every year in the local education sector and is attributed to the hiring of additional workers to staff high school athletic tournaments.

The unemployment rate in South Dakota dropped to 5.2 percent in March from the February rate of 5.5 percent. The unemployment rate one year ago was 6.0 percent. Approximately 321,900 South Dakotans were working in March. This is up 9,100 workers from last month and 3,400 from a year ago. The number of unemployed fell to 17,600. This is down 500 from last month and 2,500 from March 1985.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1986 (1)				March 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	116,309,000	107,643,000	8,667,000	7.5	114,394,000	105,768,000	8,625,000	7.5
South Dakota	339,500	321,900	17,600	5.2	337,600	317,500	20,100	6.0
Sioux Falls MSA	68,675	65,349	3,326	4.8	67,940	64,219	3,721	5.5
Rapid City MSA	36,968	35,086	1,882	5.1	36,732	34,672	2,060	5.6
Aurora	1,393	1,362	31	2.2	1,354	1,313	41	3.0
Beadle	9,440	9,027	413	4.4	9,088	8,651	437	4.8
Bennett	1,691	1,614	77	4.6	1,398	1,363	35	2.5
Bon Homme	3,430	3,328	102	3.0	3,375	3,190	185	5.5
Brookings	13,305	12,492	813	6.1	13,207	12,349	858	6.5
Brown	19,450	18,371	1,079	5.5	19,260	18,072	1,188	6.2
Brule	2,722	2,576	146	5.4	2,723	2,520	203	7.5
Buffalo	386	327	59	15.3	466	346	120	25.8
Butte	3,354	3,219	135	4.0	3,595	3,284	211	5.9
Campbell	1,042	968	74	7.1	1,070	1,005	65	6.1
Charles Mix	4,239	3,995	244	5.8	3,928	3,710	218	5.5
Clark	1,893	1,809	84	4.4	1,861	1,751	110	5.9
Clay	6,764	6,451	313	4.6	6,469	6,131	338	5.2
Codington	11,003	10,352	651	5.9	11,057	10,235	822	7.4
Corson	1,617	1,536	81	5.0	1,627	1,509	118	7.3
Custer	3,295	3,148	147	4.5	3,238	3,053	185	5.7
Davison	8,593	8,217	376	4.4	8,617	8,216	401	4.7
Day	3,349	3,043	306	9.1	3,402	3,107	295	8.7
Deuel	2,189	1,943	246	11.2	2,157	1,960	197	9.1
Dewey	2,078	1,963	115	5.5	2,074	1,899	175	8.4
Douglas	1,626	1,554	72	4.4	1,639	1,533	106	6.5
Edmunds	2,271	2,149	122	5.4	2,175	2,086	89	4.1
Fall River	3,712	3,441	271	7.3	3,541	3,360	181	5.1
Faulk	1,247	1,198	49	3.9	1,159	1,122	37	3.2
Grant	4,299	4,044	255	5.9	4,349	4,007	342	7.9
Gregory	2,360	2,249	111	4.7	2,380	2,311	69	2.9
Haakon	1,160	1,092	68	5.9	1,161	1,108	53	4.6
Hamlin	2,282	2,142	140	6.1	2,275	2,114	161	7.1
Hand	2,045	1,971	74	3.6	2,030	1,957	73	3.6
Hanson	1,403	1,360	43	3.1	1,403	1,344	59	4.2
Harding	722	717	5	0.7	786	774	12	1.5
Hughes	8,493	8,195	298	3.5	8,201	7,861	340	4.1
Hutchinson	3,948	3,810	138	3.5	4,074	3,863	211	5.2
Hyde	929	898	31	3.3	879	832	47	5.3
Jackson	1,518	1,459	59	3.9	1,458	1,348	110	7.5

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

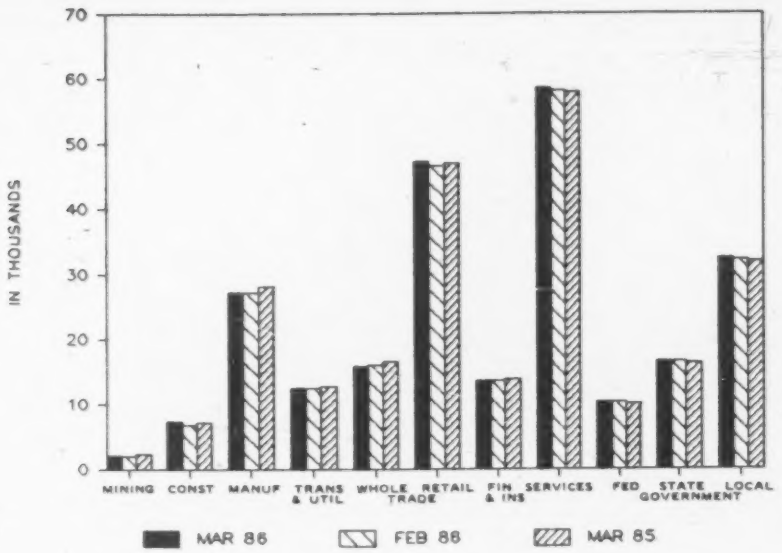
	March 1986 (1)				March 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,148	1,116	32	2.8	1,164	1,148	16	1.4
Jones	664	623	41	6.2	699	620	79	11.3
Kingsbury	2,896	2,754	142	4.9	2,951	2,780	171	5.8
Lake	4,715	4,411	304	6.4	4,968	4,559	409	8.2
Lawrence	9,818	9,369	449	4.6	9,453	8,922	531	5.6
Lincoln	6,530	6,117	413	6.3	6,636	6,221	415	6.3
Lyman	1,437	1,369	68	4.7	1,510	1,388	122	8.1
McCook	2,709	2,538	171	6.3	2,793	2,543	250	9.0
McPherson	1,597	1,502	95	5.9	1,576	1,497	79	5.0
Marshall	2,139	1,995	144	6.7	2,176	1,993	183	8.4
Meade	8,571	8,219	352	4.1	9,050	8,597	453	5.0
Mellette	927	868	59	6.4	857	786	71	8.3
Miner	1,399	1,302	97	6.9	1,375	1,294	81	5.9
Minnehaha	68,675	65,349	3,326	4.8	67,940	64,219	3,721	5.5
Moody	3,124	2,917	207	6.6	3,127	2,930	197	6.3
Pennington	36,968	35,086	1,882	5.1	36,732	34,672	2,060	5.6
Perkins	2,540	2,473	67	2.6	2,420	2,359	61	2.5
Potter	1,446	1,392	54	3.7	1,444	1,387	57	3.9
Roberts	4,639	4,231	408	8.8	4,643	4,147	496	10.7
Sanborn	1,242	1,166	76	6.1	1,196	1,121	75	6.3
Shannon	2,920	2,654	266	9.1	2,798	2,513	285	10.2
Spink	3,677	3,573	104	2.8	3,704	3,572	132	3.6
Stanley	1,304	1,239	65	5.0	1,446	1,330	116	8.0
Sully	789	769	20	2.5	797	781	16	2.0
Todd	2,479	2,296	183	7.4	2,572	2,399	173	6.7
Tripp	3,329	3,209	120	3.6	3,232	3,130	102	3.2
Turner	3,959	3,709	250	6.3	3,975	3,729	246	6.2
Union	4,688	4,325	363	7.7	4,881	4,360	521	10.7
Walworth	3,045	2,890	155	5.1	2,922	2,761	161	5.5
Yankton	10,109	9,690	419	4.1	10,265	9,588	677	6.6
Ziebach	801	776	25	3.1	836	783	53	6.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

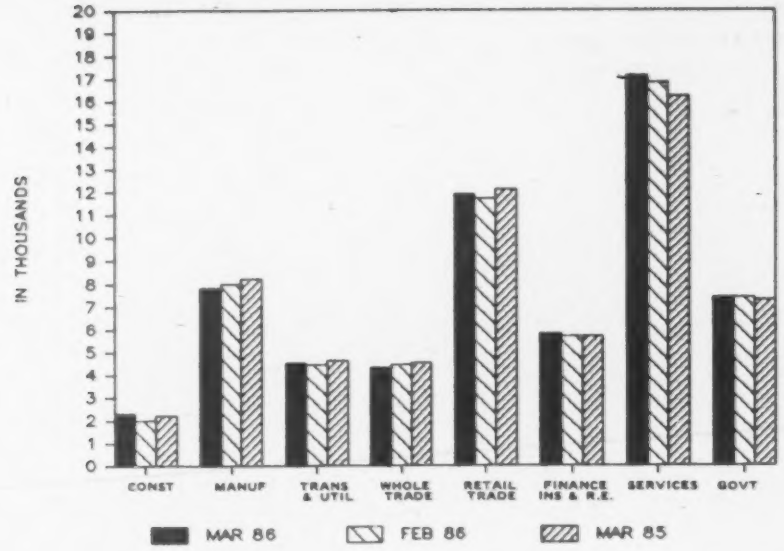
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.2 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	243.9	242.0	243.6	.8	.1
MINING	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.8	-8.3
CONSTRUCTION	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.2	1.4
MANUFACTURING	27.1	27.1	28.1	.0	-3.6
Durable Goods	14.3	14.1	15.1	1.4	-5.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.7	8.5	9.8	2.4	-11.2
Nondurable Goods	12.8	13.1	13.0	-2.3	-1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.8	7.6	-3.8	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.8	2.7	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.5	12.7	.0	-1.6
Transportation	7.4	7.4	7.4	.0	.0
Communication & Public Utilities	2.8	2.9	3.0	-3.4	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.1	62.7	63.5	.6	-.6
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.0	16.5	-1.3	-4.2
Durable Goods	7.0	7.2	7.4	-2.8	-5.4
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.1	-1.1	-3.3
Retail Trade	47.3	46.6	47.0	1.5	.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.7	13.7	13.8	.0	-.7
SERVICES	58.6	58.1	57.8	.9	1.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.7	14.7	14.7	.0	.0
Medical and Health	23.0	22.8	22.6	.9	1.8
Educational, Membership & Social	17.7	17.3	17.4	2.3	1.7
GOVERNMENT	59.2	58.9	58.1	.5	1.9
Federal	10.3	10.3	10.1	.0	2.0
State	16.5	16.5	16.2	.0	1.9
State Education	8.1	8.1	8.2	.0	-1.2
Local	32.4	32.1	31.8	.9	1.9
Local Education	19.5	19.1	18.9	2.1	3.2

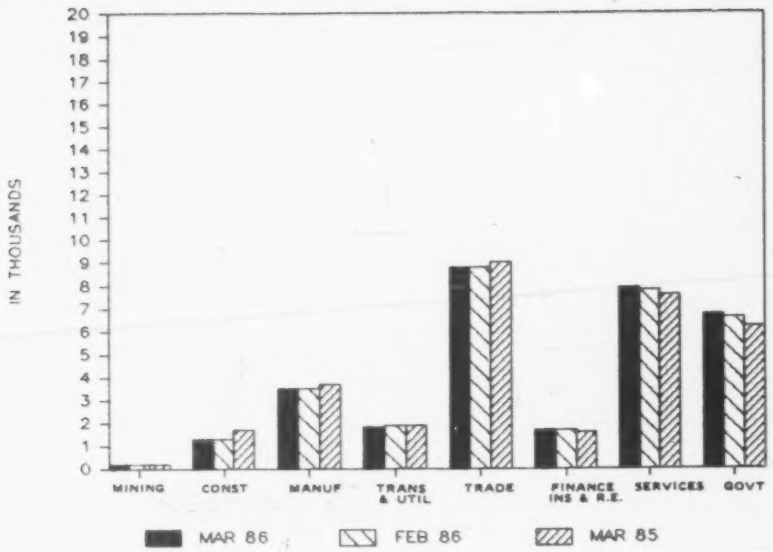
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	61.2	60.5	60.9	1.2	.5
1/ MINING	--	--	--	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	2.3	2.0	2.2	15.0	4.5
MANUFACTURING	7.8	8.0	8.2	-2.5	-4.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.3	-2.2
TRADE	16.1	16.1	16.6	.0	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.4	4.5	-2.3	-4.4
Retail Trade	11.9	11.7	12.1	1.7	-1.7
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8
SERVICES	17.1	16.8	16.2	1.8	5.6
GOVERNMENT	7.4	7.4	7.3	.0	1.4

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	31.9	31.7	31.9	.6	.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.3	1.7	.0	-23.5
MANUFACTURING	3.5	3.5	3.7	.0	-5.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.9	1.9	-5.3	-5.3
TRADE	8.8	8.8	9.0	.0	-2.2
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.6	.0	6.3
SERVICES	7.9	7.8	7.6	1.3	3.9
GOVERNMENT	6.7	6.6	6.2	1.5	8.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7, and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	20,341	20,271	21,500	41.6	40.2	42.2
Durable Goods.....	11,134	10,843	11,941	41.4	41.0	41.7
Nondurable Goods..	9,207	9,428	9,559	41.9	39.2	42.8
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	1,870	1,790	1,995	45.1	41.2	46.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	$319.07	$307.13	$312.70	$ 7.67	$ 7.64	$ 7.41
Durable Goods.....	305.95	302.99	303.58	7.39	7.39	7.28
Nondurable Goods..	335.20	311.25	324.42	8.00	7.94	7.58
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	$355.84	$326.30	$341.58	$ 7.89	$ 7.92	$ 7.33

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	FEB. 1986	JAN. 1986	FEB. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	327.5	328.4	317.4	-.3	3.2
Food & Beverages....	307.7	307.9	301.4	-.1	2.1
Housing.....	356.5	356.8	343.6	-.1	3.8
Apparel.....	204.1	205.0	201.8	-.4	1.1
Transportation.....	319.2	323.9	314.3	-1.5	1.6
Medical Care.....	422.3	418.2	393.8	1.0	7.2
Entertainment.....	272.0	270.8	261.3	.4	4.1

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985
Sex, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
Male	3,403	3,796	3,240
Female	1,218	1,375	1,463
Race, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
White	4,309	4,831	4,393
Nonwhite	312	340	310
Age, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
Under 45	3,644	4,086	3,706
Over 45	977	1,085	997
[2] Industry, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
Mining	126	162	156
Construction	1,420	1,600	1,329
Manufacturing	1,130	1,313	1,203
Transportation & Public Utilities	152	166	175
Trade	910	962	886
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	99	91
Services	579	611	703
Government	237	258	160
[2] Occupation, Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
Professional & Managerial	324	341	364
Clerical and Sales	522	595	569
Services	492	516	453
Processing	122	140	108
Machine Trade	209	224	192
Benchwork	598	722	802
Structural Work	1,708	1,917	1,533
Other	646	716	682
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	4,621	5,171	4,703
1-2 Weeks	467	598	470
3-4 Weeks	397	684	459
5-14 Weeks	2,202	2,770	2,599
15 Weeks & Over	1,555	1,119	1,175

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	MAR. 1986	FEB. 1986	MAR. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,361	2,303	1,990	2.5	18.6
B. Weeks Claimed.....	19,760	21,498	19,728	-8.1	.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	1,814,155	1,964,374	1,765,744	-7.6	2.7
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	29,467,800	30,779,800	24,562,900	-4.3	20.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	5,859	5,276	6,434	11.1	-8.9
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	2,827	2,099	2,778	34.7	1.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	3,856	2,764	3,875	39.5	-.5

	March 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$82,231

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	March 1986 People	March 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	16	$3,590
J. Partial Employment.....	83	$5,990

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.